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Unit 1 – A Government of Citizens

PART 1 – Important Documents in American History [CE 2b]

Mayflower Com. 1. This document made it so that the English Puritan colonists agreed to make “just and equal laws” for the “good of the colony”. (p.83)

Magna Carta 2. This document limited the power of the Monarchy of England for the first time, declaring some rights that the King could not take away. (P.91-94)

English Bo of R 3. Contained rights cherished by American colonists, such declaring that government leaders must obey the law, the right to jury trials, and to petition the government. (P.91-94)

Declaration of Ind. 4. Stated the “unalienable” rights of man that no government had the right to take away; then listed the way that English government has denied these in becoming a “tyranny.” (P.95-101)

Charter Va. Comp. 5. In addition to giving the King’s permission to found a colony in Virginia, this document’s key feature was that it declared the colonists to have the same rights as people in England. (VA 5-9 – VA 5-15) (Between p.157-158)

Va. St. Religious Fdm 6. Stated freedom of religious belief and opinion; forbidding government from compelling membership or support of a particular church. (VA 5-9 – VA 5-15)

Va Dec. of Rights 7. Declared the rights of men and their right to abolish an unjust government; it went on to influence both the *Declaration of Independence* and the *Bill of Rights*. (VA 5-9 – VA 5-15)

Part 2 – Principles of American Democracy [CE 2a]

Rule of Law 8. The government, even the President, is bound by the laws; no one is above the law. (p.61)

Consent of Governed 9. This principle, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, says that people are the source of and all government power; they give it up as long as government protects their rights. If it abuses those rights, the people may change or overthrow it. (p.97-98)

Limited Gov. 10. Government is not all-powerful and may only do the things people have given it the power to do. It is based on three main ideas: federalism, separation of powers, and checks & balances. (P.129)

Part 3 – Citizenship [CE 3a]

14th Amend. 11. It defined U.S. citizenship as, “all persons born or naturalized in the United States...” (P. 186-189)

naturalization 12. How you can become an American citizen if you are not born as one. (P. 56)

duties 13. What citizens must do to support our government; if not they face legal consequences. (P. 60-67)

responsibilities 14. Voluntary actions fulfilled by citizens to support their country. (p. 60-67)

Part 4 – Duties and Responsibilities (P. 60-67) [CE 3c, 3d]

A. Duty

B. Responsibility

B 15. Participate in campaigns

A 16. Obey laws

A 17. Serve on a jury

B 18. Register and vote

B 19. Holding government office

A 20. Pay taxes

If you finish early:

Play “Responsibility Launcher” game on iCivics.org

<https://www.icivics.org/games/responsibility-launcher>

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Unit 2 – People and Politics

Part 1 – Political Parties [CE 5a, 5b]

nominate candidates 1. When a political party names someone to represent them in an upcoming election for public office. (p. 590-594)

inform/educate public 2. What political parties are attempting to do when they arrange public meetings with candidates and go out canvassing? (p. 590-594)

loyal members 3. In order to help their candidates win elections, political parties must have them to work on the campaigns. (p. 601)

Democrats 4. This major political party believes the government should take responsibility for social programs, and supports tax increases to pay for them. (p. 597)

Republicans 5. This major political party generally supports reducing the power of the federal government. (p. 597)

extreme views 6. What the major political parties both try to avoid, in order to attract votes of those not committed to either party; the political center. (p.598)

platform 7. It allows the public to see the differences between the political parties by issuing this, a statement of a political party's stands on the major issues (p. 591)

3rd parties 8. Name for minor parties that often form to introduce and press for support for a cause or an idea. (p. 596)

Part 2 – Mass Media and Campaigns [CE 5c, 5d]

bias 9. A good strategy for evaluating campaign messages in the news is to detect this; the favoring of one point of view over the other. (p. 627)

editorials 10. In this type of reporting, the media is giving their opinions. (p. 627)

wealthy 11. One of the main criticisms of the amount of money it takes to run for office, is that only these type of candidates are able to run and win. (p. 634)

campaign finance 12. These type of laws limits the amount an individual can give to a candidate to \$2000. (p. 634)

Part 3 – Voting [CE 5e]

U.S. citizen 13. In addition to being over 18 and a resident of your state, what else is required to be eligible to vote? (p. 617)

registration 14. This is the signing up period to become a voter. (p. 617)

failure to register 15. One common reason why people fail to vote. (p. 617)

1/2 16. About what fraction of eligible citizens actually ^{vote} due to lack of interest. (p. 621)

education, age, income 17. One of three factors that tend to be higher among voters than non-voters. (p. 621)

Part IV – Electoral College [CE 5f]

Congress 18. The number of votes a state gets in the Electoral College is equal to its members of this lawmaking body. (p. 636)

270 19. To win in the Electoral College, a candidate must get at least this many votes. (p. 636-637)

2000 20. The Presidential election year that showed the “winner take all” system of awarding electoral votes can award the Presidency to someone who did not win a majority of the popular vote. (p. 636-637)

If you finish early, play “Win the White House” on iCivics

<https://www.icivics.org/games/win-white-house>

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Unit 3 – Constitutional Government

Part 1 – Goals of American Government (p.124-125) [CE 2c]

more perfect union 1. This goal, as stated in the preamble, means the founders were seeking a better government than the one under the Articles of Confederation

provide common defense 2. This goal, as stated in the preamble, means the government will seek to protect its citizens from foreign attack.

establish justice 3. This goal, as stated in the preamble, is to have a fair legal system

ensure domestic tranquility 4. This goal, as stated in the preamble, is to establish a peaceful society

promote general welfare 5. This goal, as stated in the preamble, is to create conditions that will benefit all Americans.

blessings of liberty... to our posterity 6. This goal, as stated in the preamble, is to protect the rights of future Americans.

Part 2 – Constitution of the United States [CE 2b, 2d]

Articles of Confederation 7. Established the first form of national government for the United States; one with a weak central government, with major powers residing with the states. (P.99)

1-3 8. These Articles of the Constitution define the powers of the federal legislative, executive, and judicial branches? (P.125-127)

checks & balances 9. How does the Constitution protect from abuse of power by giving each branch ways to limit the power of the other two? (P.130-131)

proposal 10. This part of the Amendment process can be done by action of Congress or a national convention. (P. 160-161)

states 11. An amendment is ratified when $\frac{3}{4}$ of them approve (P.160-161)

27 12. To date, there have been this many amendments to the Constitution (P.187)

Part 3 – Checks and Balances. Identify which branch of government holds the power to take action to limit the power of the branch described below. (P. 130-131) [CE 6b]

A. Legislative Branch

B. Executive Branch

C. Judicial Branch

A 13. Override Presidential veto

C 14. Declare acts of Congress to be unconstitutional

B 15. Prepares an annual budget for Congress to approve

B 16. Veto legislation passed by Congress

- C 17. Declares actions of the President to be unconstitutional
- A 18. Impeach and convict a President
- A 19. Confirm or refuse to confirm new federal judges
- A 20. Impeach and convict judges/justices
- B 21. Call Congress into a special session
- B 22. Appoints new Justices for the Supreme Court

Part 4 – Levels of Government [CE 3b, 6b, 7b]

- federalism 23. What do we call the division of powers between the federal (national) government and the state governments? (P.129)
- Supreme 24. Article 6 of the Constitution establishes that the federal government is this when compared to the power of the state governments. (P.128)
- 1st 25. This Amendment guarantees the freedom of speech, religion, and the press, as well as the right to petition the government and assemble peacefully (P.163-165)
- states 26. The 10th Amendment says that powers not given to the national government by the Constitution are reserved to the... (P.170)
- limits 27. Besides granting powers to Congress, Article 1 also ___ the government's power. (P.126)
- federal/nat 28. Which level of government holds the power to conduct foreign policy, regulate commerce, and provide common defense forces? (P.127)
- states 29. Which level of government holds the power to establish schools, regulate marriages, and promote public health, safety, and welfare? (P.127)

Part 5 – State Government [CE 2d, 7a, 7b]

- VA constitution 30. This document explains Virginia's state government and places limits on its power. (P.VA 5-9)
- 3 31. Virginia's first Constitution created a government made up of how many branches? (P.VA 5-11)
- General Assembly 32. To Amend the Virginia Constitution, it must be first proposed by a vote of whom? (P. VA 5-15)
- voters 33. For ratification of an amendment to the Virginia Constitution, they have the final say. (P.VA 5-15)

When finished, play the "Do I have a right" game on iCivics

<https://www.icivics.org/games/do-i-have-right>

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Unit 4 – Legislative Branches

Part 1 – Congress [CE 6a, 6c, 9b]

- bicameral 1. Congress is an example of this; a two-house legislature (P. 116)
- House of Rep. 2. This part of Congress has representation based on population of the states (P. 116)
- Senate 3. This part of Congress has two members from each state, regardless of their population. (P. 116)
- legislative 4. To make laws, declare war, collect taxes, and regulate trade are all examples of these type of powers of Congress. (P. 220)
- Constitution 5. This document, in its Article 1, sec. 9, limits the powers of Congress (P. 221)
- lobbying 6. Seeking to influence legislators to introduce, vote for, or vote against a bill. (P.213)

Part 2 – The Federal Law making Process. Put the steps of lawmaking in the correct order (P. 223-228) [CE 6c]

A. Send to the President

D. Work in Committee

B. Debate on the floor

E. Introduced by a Senator or Representative

C. Vote in the House

E 7. First Step

D 8. Second Step

B 9. Third Step

C 10. Fourth Step

A 11. Final Step

Part 3 – Virginia's Legislative Branch [CE 7a, 7b, 7c]

- General Assembly 12. What is the name of the legislative branch of Virginia's state government? (P.298)

either
order

House of Delegates

VA Senate

30 days

(P.302)

public education

Assembly the power to provide? (P.302)

public health

safety inspectors in order to protect what? (P.303)

clean air/water/Ches. Bay

seeks to protect. (P.303)

budget

even-numbered calendar years? (P.302)

income tax/sales tax

20. What are the main sources of the state's revenue (income)? (P.302)

Part 4 – The State Lawmaking Process. Put the steps of lawmaking in the correct order (P. 302-303) [CE 7c]

A. Send to the Governor to be signed

D. Work in Committee

B. Debate on the floor of each house

E. Introducing a bill

C. Vote on the bill in each house

E 21. First Step

D 22. Second Step

B 23. Third Step

C 24. Fourth Step

A 25. Final Step

When you are finished, play the "Lawcraft" and "Represent Me" games on iCivics.org:

<https://www.icivics.org/games/lawcraft>

<https://www.icivics.org/games/represent-me>

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Unit 5 – Executive Branches

Part 1 – Federal Executive Branch [CE 6a, 6d]

- President 1. He is the head of the United States' Executive branch (P.240)
- budget 2. What plan for how to raise and spend money must the President prepare annually for Congressional action? (P.246)
- Judges/Justices 3. Which officers of the judicial branch does the President get to choose? (P.246)
- bureaucracy 4. What do we call the organization of government departments, agencies, and offices that the President must supervise? (P.249)
- State of the Union 5. The President proposes legislation to deal with both foreign policy and domestic policy in this big annual speech to both houses of Congress. (P.245)
- Regulatory Com. 6. What commissions make and carry out rules in interpreting and carrying out the law for certain types of businesses? (P.253)
- Executive Departments 7. What 15 groups each fulfill one or more of the President's duties in carrying out the laws? (P.251)

Part 2 – Roles of the President of the United States. Match each title to its description. [CE 6d]

- A. Chief of State C. Commander-in-Chief E. Chief Diplomat
- B. Chief Executive D. Legislative Chief F. Chief of Party

- F 8. In this role, the President will give speeches and attend fundraisers during election years to help his party. (P.247)
- B 9. In this role the President "takes care that the laws be faithfully executed" (P.243-246)
- D 10. In this role the President may veto bills. (P.244-245)
- E 11. In this role the President represents the United States to foreign nations. (P.244-245)
- C 12. In this role the President leads the armed forces of the United States (P.244-245)
- A 13. In this role the President acts almost like a King, carrying out ceremonial duties (P.247)

Part 3 – Executive Branch of Virginia [CE 7a]

Governor 14. The Virginia Constitution gives the executive power to this official (P.305)

Lt. Governor 15. Which official is second in rank in the Virginia Executive branch? (P.309)

Attorney General 16. This executive officer, also elected to a 4-year term, is the top lawyer for the Commonwealth of Virginia. (P.309)

cabinet 17. Which group advises the Governor on policy matters and oversee the specific functions of government, such as Education and Public Safety? (P.308)

Part 4 – Roles of the Governor of Virginia. Match each role to its description. [CE 7d]

A. Chief of State C. Chief Administrator E. Party Chief

B. Chief Legislator D. Commander-in-Chief

D 18. In this role he commands the Virginia National Guard. (P.307-308)

A 19. In this role he represents the state at ceremonies and important public events. (P.307-308)

B 20. In this role, he prepares and submits a budget to the General Assembly. (P.307-308)

C 21. In this role he appoints the heads of the executive departments and “takes care that the laws be faithfully executed.” (P.307-308)

E 22. In this role he leads either the Virginia Democrats or the Virginia Republicans. (P.307-308)

When finished, play the “Executive Command” game on iCivics:

<https://www.icivics.org/games/executive-command>

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Unit 6 – Judicial Branch

Part 1 – Federal Judicial Branch [CE 6a, 10a, 10b]

- federal courts 1. The Judicial branch is made up of the Supreme Court and over 100 other... (P.266)
- judicial review 2. This is the Supreme Court's power to overturn any law they decide is in conflict with the Constitution. (P.276)
- Constitution 3. The Federal courts try cases involving Federal law and those cases that raise questions about which document's interpretation? (P.269)
- District 4. This type of federal court holds trials with a judge, and usually a jury; it holds original jurisdiction in almost all federal cases. (P. 271-273)
- Court of Appeals 5. This type of federal court has judges, but no juries. It only holds appellate jurisdiction; meaning that it hears cases appealed from the lower courts. (P.271-273)
- Supreme Court 6. This federal court's Justices exercise final appellate jurisdiction and very limited original jurisdiction over some special cases. (P.271-273)
- Marbury v. Madison 7. This Supreme Court decision led to the creation of the power of judicial review. (P.277)

Part 2 – Virginia's Judicial Branch [CE 7a, 10a]

- 4 8. How many levels is Virginia's court system organized into? (P.310)
- General District 9. Which level of Virginia court includes the Juvenile and Domestic Relations court? (P.311)
- Supreme Court 10. This court's seven Justices, without juries, hold mainly final appellate jurisdiction, with original jurisdiction only in certain special cases. (P.310-311)
- Court of Appeals 11. The judges, no juries, of this court hold only appellate jurisdiction to hear appeals from the lower courts. (P.310-311)
- Circuit Court 12. This is the main trial court in Virginia, hearing felony trials, but also higher civil cases. They may also hear appeals from the district courts. It is the only Virginia court that uses juries. (P.310-311)
- misdemeanor 13. The General District Court hears trials in this type of criminal case, as well as smaller dollar civil cases. (P.310-311)

Part 3 – Criminal and Civil Cases [CE 10c]

- probable cause 14. What must the police have in order to make an arrest? (P.542)
- bail 15. A suspect who has been arrested may be held in jail, or released after paying this; money paid as a promise that they will return for their trial. (P.544)
- arraignment 16. What do we call the court hearing that formally charges the defendant, followed by his entering of a plea? (P.545)
- trial 17. At this court procedure, witnesses and evidence are presented in an attempt to prove the defendant guilty or not guilty. (P. 546-547)
- civil 18. In this type of case, the court settles a dispute between two parties. (P.562)
- complaint 19. This is a legal document filed by the plaintiff that charges someone with having caused them harm. (P.569)
- judges 20. Who decides most civil cases (although juries are sometimes used)? (P.570-571)

Part 4 – Constitutional protections of the Legal System [CE 10d]

- Due Process 21. The 5th Amendment guarantees this; the process by which the government must treat people fairly when they are accused of breaking the law. (P.168)
- State 22. The 14th Amendment is sometimes called the “Second Bill of Rights” because it extended the protections of the Bill of Rights to these governments? (P.189)
- 8th 23. This amendment protects the accused from excessive bail and fines, as well as cruel and unusual punishments. (P.169)
- 4th 24. This amendment requires a warrant or probable cause to be present before a citizen is searched. (P.167)

When finished, play “We the Jury” game on iCivics

<https://www.icivics.org/games/we-the-jury>

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Unit 7 – Local Governments

Part 1 – Origin of Power of Local Governments [CE 8a, 8b]

Constitution of VA
document. (P.320)

1. The powers of local governments are defined in this

General Assembly
legislature? (P.320)

2. Local governments also get powers from Acts of which

False
powers. (P.320)

3. True or False. All local governments in Virginia have the same

sheriff
this officer for law enforcement. (P.321)

4. The Virginia Constitution requires all local governments elect

clerk of court
this officer to help maintain vital court records. (P.321)

5. The Virginia Constitution requires all local governments elect

Commissioner of Rev.
finances

6. The Virginia Constitution requires these (2) officials to handle

Treasurer
of the local government (P.321)

Part 2 – Powers of Local Government [CE 8a]

enforce laws
(P.321)

8. Powers exercised by all elected local governments in Virginia

public health
public safety
protect children
protect environment
regulate land use
levy/collect taxes

Part 3 – Applying powers of local government. Identify which goal is being met by each of the following local government actions. (CE 8a) (P. 328-333)

A. public safety C. education E. regulating land use

B. public health D. levying and collecting taxes

B 15. Inspecting restaurants and operating clinics.

C 16. Providing elementary and high schools.

E 17. Creating and enforcing zoning regulations.

A 18. Planning for a response to terrorist attacks.

D 19. Assessing based on real property value.

Part 4 – Three different types of Virginia local governments [CE 8a, 8c]

city council 20. This group is elected in cities to exercise legislative tasks, enacting ordinances (local laws) and adopting an annual budget. (P.325)

Mayor 21. Every city in Virginia has this leadership position as well; elected either by the voters or the council. (P.325)

city charter 22. The specific powers that have been granted to a city government by the General Assembly are found in this document. (P.325)

Board of Supervisors 23. Every county in Virginia elects this group to be their legislature, which enacts ordinances (local laws) and approves an annual budget (P.322)

School Boards 24. Counties (as well as cities) elect or appoint these to oversee the operation of their K-12 public schools. (P.322)

Town councils 25. Towns in Virginia elect these to be their law-making body. (P.325)

Mayor 26. Towns in Virginias all have this leadership position, elected by voters or the council. (P.325)

Manager 27. Many Virginia cities and towns, including Newport News and Virginia Beach, hire this official to handle the day-to-day affairs of local government. (P.324)

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Unit 8 – Economics, part 1

Part 1 – Economic Vocabulary [CE 11a]

scarcity

1. Resources are always limited; we cannot satisfy all wants at the same time. (P.356)

resources

2. Factors of production, made up of four types; human (labor), natural (land), capital, and entrepreneurship. (P. 351-352).

opportunity cost

3. What is given up when a choice is made? (P.356)

prices4. They are determined by the *law of supply and demand*. (P.379)incentives

5. The government offers these to change economic behavior by stimulate an area of the economy. For example, the General Assembly could reduce taxes on technology companies to attract new companies to locate in the state. (P.357)

demand

6. The amount of a good or service that consumers are willing and able to buy at different certain prices. (P.379-380)

supply

7. The amount of a good or service that producers are willing and able to sell at certain different prices. (P.379-380)

production

8. When resources are combined to create the finished goods and services that people want to buy. (P.352)

consumption

9. The buying and using of finished goods and services. (P.354-355)

Part 2 – Types of Economies [CE 11b]

What to produce?

10. What are the three basic economic questions (decisions)? P358

How to produce?Who receives what is produced?traditional

13. In this type of economy, decisions are made based upon long-established customs, with defined family roles. (P. 363-367)

market

14. In this type of economy private ownership, free choices, and competition make the economic decisions. (P.363-367)

command

15. In this type of an economy everything is owned and planned by the government. (P.363-367)

profit

16. The difference between the cost of production and the money received from buyers. (P.367)

competition 17. It drives decision-making in a market economy as producers try to attract consumers and workers try to get jobs. (P.366)

private sector 18. The part of the economy made up of individuals and businesses. (P.484-485)

public sector 19. The part of the economy made up by governments. (P.484-485)

mixed 20. Most economies today are this, including the United States and China, combining parts of the different types of economies. (P.368)

Part 3 – The United States Economy [CE 11c]

little intervention 21. What is true about the government's involvement in the marketplace in the United States? (P.369)

individuals/business 22. Who owns the factors of production in the United States? (P.369)

business 23. Who are free to produce and distribute goods and services they think will sell, in competition with their peers? (P.369)

Part 4 – Business ownership [CE 12a]

sole proprietorship 24. Business with one owner who takes all the risks, but keeps all the profits. (P.384-385)

partnership 25. Business in which two or more people share ownership, with its risks and profits. (P.384-385)

corporation 26. Business that operates legally separate from its owners. (P.384-385)

entrepreneur 27. A person who takes a risk and starts a business in search of profits. (P.382)

Part 5 – Economic Circular Flow [CE 12b]. Identify who is taking the following actions in the circular flow of Economics. (P.484-485)

A. Individuals

B. Business

C. Government

B/C 28. Buy resources (land, labor, and capital)

A 29. Sell resources (land, labor, and capital)

A/C 30. Buy products, goods, and services

B 31. Sell products, goods, and services

C 32. Collects taxes from the private sector

C 33. Provides public goods and services for the use of the private sector

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Unit 9 – Economics, part 2

Part 1 – Private Financial Institutions and Money [CE 12c, 13f]

- banks 1. They exist to make a profit; their largest source of revenue is the difference between what interest they pay on deposits and what interest they charge to customers who borrow money. (P.465)
- savings + loans 2. This type of financial institution was set up to accept savings deposits and make loans to families buying land to build houses. (P.467)
- credit unions 3. A nonprofit banking institution that serves only its members, who often work for the same organization. (P.467)
- exchange 4. The first and most basic function of money. (P.456)
- currency (cash) 5. Term for the coins and paper bills (Federal Reserve notes) that are used as money. (P.458)
- checks (debit cards) 6. Customers can spend their deposited money using these. (P.463)

Part 2 – Federal Reserve [CE 13d]

- Fed. Reserve 7. It is the central bank of the United States. (P.469)
- regulates banks 8. In this function, the Federal Reserve governs the business of banking. (P.473)
- control money supply 9. The Federal Reserve fills function role by changing the reserve requirement, changing the discount rate, or buy and sell government bonds. (P.474)
- Gov't's bank 10. The Federal Reserve acts in this function by collecting peoples' tax deposits and keeping the federal government's checking account. (P.471)

Part 3 – Federal Government and the Economy (CE 13a, 13c)

- FCC 11. This Executive agency makes rules for radio and television stations. (P.253)
- EPA 12. It regulates business to protect the health of citizens and the environment. (P.432)
- FTC 13. It was created in 1914 to regulate companies to control monopolies from forming. (P.437)
- monopolies 14. The Sherman and Clayton Anti-trust acts are enforced by the federal government to prevent these from forming. (P.437)
- 16th 15. This amendment to the Constitution created the federal income tax. (P.152)

Part 4 – Personal Finance (CE 14)

- created/eliminated jobs 16. Name one way new technology has affected the job market. (P.417)
- budget 17. Making one of these is a good way to set aside enough money for the things you need. It also helps you from buying more than you can afford. (P.406)
- warranty 18. This is a manufacturer's promise to repair an item if it breaks within a specified time period. (P.410)
- i'nterest 19. When you use credit, you have to pay this additional cost. (P.411)
- i'nsurance 20. A plan by which a company gives protection from the cost of injury or loss. (P.415)